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struggle in the Scotch Parliament which preceded the passage of the Act of Union, the pamphlet controversy which was carried on during and after this event, Mr. Mackinnon has fully and impartially described. The charge made by Lockhart, that the measure was carried by bribery, he again disproves. It was carried by the votes of a compact body of about twenty-five members in the Scotch Parliament, known as the "new party," or *squadron volante*, who had become convinced that union offered the only way of escape from the prospect of French invasion and from the continuance of unpleasant relations with England. Their votes gave the government party a majority over the country party, as the defenders of Scotch national sovereignty were called.

Not the least suggestive chapter of this book is that in which the relation between the union and the progress of Scotland during the eighteenth century is discussed. The author dissents from the view which would establish a direct causal relation between the two, pointing out that not till a generation after the union did the condition of Scotland begin to improve, and a feeling of sympathy begin to develop between the peoples of the two nations. Then, that is, after the rebellion of 1745, came the period of inventions and of industrial progress, in the benefits of which Scotland would undoubtedly have shared had she been independent or remained under the old system. To the union, in the opinion of the author, belongs

the merit of placing the two countries in a relation of legislative harmony and commercial interest well fitted to foster a great history. . . . The value of this relation to Scotland only the ignorant or prejudiced will deny; its worth to England, let the fact that the British Empire has risen since the union, as the fruit of the united energy of both peoples, sufficiently emphasize.

In the concluding chapter the claims of nationality *versus* union are summed up, and the book closes with a characteristic protest against the use of the word England when Great Britain is meant.

H. L. OSGOOD.

The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. By JAMES K. HOSMER. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1896.—xxviii, 453 pp.

The *Life of Samuel Adams*, by Dr. Hosmer, seemed to have been inspired by admiration of its hero and devotion to the principles he represented. Developed under such stimulating conditions the work

proved worthy of its subject; but to prove such it was, like Adams himself, intensely partisan. It was a justification as well as a history, and as such it engaged from the beginning the enthusiasm and the sympathy of the biographer. This circumstance is thrown into especial prominence when the same author presents an account of the life and times of Adams's chief antagonist, Thomas Hutchinson. The execution of such a work is necessarily prompted, as the writer justly intimates, by a proper realization of the part played by the various leaders in the period under consideration; yet it is not wholly felicitous that the effort should be made by one who considers himself engaged in historical "rescue work."

The years covered by the public life of Thomas Hutchinson were marked by many interesting developments, were crowded with events of vital importance and were enlivened by the vigorous discussion of many questions of deep significance. Of none of these, however, does the work in hand show strong or exhaustive treatment. To be sure, Hutchinson's insistence upon the use of "hard" money gives opportunity for passing praise; but the treatment of the subsequent and more important crises of his life affords little that is new. It is unfortunate that Dr. Hosmer did not embrace the opportunity for a clear and conclusive explanation of those fundamental questions which are now so far from the comprehension of the general reader. Such a course might have modified the plan of the work, but the modification would have been justifiable. The biography, as now presented, is, in a very considerable degree, a series of quotations from Hutchinson's writings, which serve as the basis for a running commentary rather than as illustrations and enforcement of the biographer's own narrative. The use of original material is essential and commendable, but its interpretation should not be left, to so great an extent, to the reader. Furthermore, doubt may well be cast upon the wisdom of sacrificing sixty-six pages of the volume for the reprinting of certain addresses and speeches from "Bradford's State Papers." The general reader certainly will not devote himself to these; while for the student the earlier edition should be available in every library equipped for advanced historical study. It may properly be suggested that far more value and interest would have attached to the publication, in complete form, of the more significant or important letters of Hutchinson, which the author has used industriously, but which to very many are unavailable. Perhaps even more useful would be a calendar of Hutchinson's correspondence, with the location of the letters not in print.

Incidentally, the present volume is a second biography of Samuel Adams; for the life of Hutchinson is not complete without that of his great antagonist. The enumeration of the governor's opponents presents as well the name of Joseph Hawley, in the minds of many as truly admirable as Samuel Adams himself, although in the present work placed rather in the class of the stricken Otis. This judgment, although safely qualified, is the more surprising, as Hutchinson himself, in his letters to Israel Williams, repeatedly bore testimony to Hawley's worth and influence — testimony which seems to have been discarded in the author's laudation of Adams.

The author could hardly have intended to speak of the explanatory charter as of 1728 (p. 7); nor in a formal history can he expect one to believe that the assembly actually "roasted" (p. 107) the governor; while facts must modify somewhat the statement that "the fading page" of the Declaration of Independence "hangs against its pillar in the library of the State Department at Washington" (p. 237). Some of Dr. Hosmer's citations seem incomplete (pp. 299, 312), while his statements as to the close connection between the Boston Committee of Correspondence and the subsequent, if not resulting, United States (p. 235), and as to the identity of the "instinct of America in the Stamp Act times" with the "Anglo-Saxon spirit" (p. 112) may not pass without challenge.

HARRY A. CUSHING.

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Lucius Q. C. Lamar: His Life, Times and Speeches. 1823-93.

By EDWARD MAYES, LL.D., Ex-Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn. Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1896. — 820 pp.

This book, with minute and often tedious detail, sets forth the eventful career of Mr. Lamar, who is pretty generally acknowledged to have been the ablest and most liberal Southern leader of recent times. His character and attainments, as reflected in numerous public utterances here collected in enduring form, recall, perhaps more forcibly than those of any other public man of the South since the war, the courtly grace of a generation now rapidly fading from American life. It was this blending of the past with the present that gave the great Mississippian so strong a hold upon the affections of his contemporaries, and at the same time taught him so thoroughly those lessons which the termination of the civil conflict enforced; and it was by imparting to others the truths so clearly